

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 11, on page 5 as follows:

Hence, local administration of Taxol® (paclitaxel) may be more effective when carried out over a longer time period, such as a time period at least matching the normal reaction time of the body to the angioplasty. Local administration of Taxol® over a period of days or even months may be most effective in inhibiting restenosis. Such a long time period may be successfully provided by a time-release delivery system utilizing a Taxol® coated stent. There are different derivatives of Taxol®, ~~such as Paclitaxel™.~~

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 17, on page 5 as follows:

It has been demonstrated that (paclitaxel) ~~Paclitaxel™~~ polymer-coated stents reduce neointima formation (*see*, Farb A, Heller P, Shroff S, Cheng L, Kolodgie F, Carter A, Scott D, Froehlich J, Virmani R, "Pathological Analysis of Local Delivery of Paclitaxel Via a Polymer-Coated Stent", *Circulation*. 2001;104:473).

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 18, on page 6 as follows:

Newly designed metallic stent containing honeycombed strut elements with inlaid stacked layers of (paclitaxel) ~~Paclitaxel™~~ and biodegradable polymer has been demonstrated for instant restenosis prevention (*see*, Finkelstein et. al. "Local Drug Delivery via a Coronary Stent With Programmable Release Pharmacokinetics", *Circulation*. 2003;107:777). In an in vitro study it was shown that manipulation of the layers of biodegradable polymer and drug allowed varying of the initial 24-hour burst release of (paclitaxel) ~~Paclitaxel™~~ from 69% to 8.6%. Late release of drug could be adjusted dependently or independently of early burst release. A biphasic release profile was created by the addition of blank layers of polymer within the stack. In the 30-day porcine coronary model, there was a 70% reduction in late loss, a 28% increase in luminal volume, and a 50% decrease in histological neointimal area compared with bare metal controls.

The disadvantage of this approach is that the stent remains in the body after the drug and the bioresorbable coating vanish, even in the case where a stent is no longer necessary.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 12, on page 25 as follows:

In one embodiment of the present invention, the drug is Taxol® (paclitaxel) or Paclitaxel™. The drug may be mixed into the matrix material on a molecular or small droplet basis. The size of each droplet ranges from about 10 micrometers to about 100 micrometers. These droplets work as little drug depots and open to release the drug when the material of the matrix vanishes over time. In one embodiment, Zyn-Linkers are used to modify the delivery of the drug. Zyn-Linkers are small molecules, which, when chemically coupled to therapeutic agents, anchor them at target sites in the body and release the therapeutic agents at controlled rates over long periods, and thereby reducing the number of required doses and decreasing the side effects

Please amend Table I, beginning on page 25, line 28 as follows:

Drug	Description
Adenosine (ATP)	Antiarrhythmic, first line drug used for termination of Supraventricular Tachycardias (SVT) involving the AV node or the accessory pathways (WPW). It can also block the AV node transiently to facilitate the interpretation of the surface ECG.
<u>Spironolactone</u> (Aldactone®)	A diuretic to treat heart failure and fluid retention due to cirrhosis of liver. Recent study (RALES) showed that it is useful for heart failure patients.
Alteplase tPA (t-PA)	Thrombolytic. Used for lysis of clot inside the coronary vessels in acute myocardial infarction; it can also be used for treating pulmonary embolism
Amlodipine	Calcium Channel Blocker (CCB), 2nd generation. Used for treatment of hypertension, ischemic heart disease and angina.
Amiodarone	Class III anti-arrhythmic. Used for terminating and preventing supraventricular arrhythmias (SVT) including atrial fibrillation and ventricular arrhythmias (VT)
Anistreplase (APSAC)	Thrombolytic for lysis of clot in the coronary vessels in acute myocardial infarction.
Aspirin	Analgesic. Used also for reducing risk of myocardial infarction and risk of death after infarction or angina. Also used for reducing risk of thromboembolism in high risk patients.
Atenolol	Beta blocker. Used for treatment of hypertension, ischemic heart disease, angina, post myocardial infarction, and heart failure.
Atropine	Anticholinergic. used for treatment of bradycardia and heart blocks
Abciximab (ReoPro)	A new Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonist. Used for complicated

ReoPro®)	PTCA/PTCS procedures, also studied for use in unstable angina and acute myocardial infarction.
Captopril	Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor (ACEI). Used for treatment of hypertension, heart failure and post myocardial infarction remodelling.
Carvedilol	Alpha & Beta-blocker with vasodilator activity. Used for treatment of congestive heart failure. Start at low dose and titrate up slowly. New studies show that it reduces mortality in Class II-IV heart failure patients.
Celecoxib (Celebrex®)	Used to treat inflammation.
Chlorothiazide	Used for treatment of hypertension and heart failure.
Cholestyramine	Bile acid sequestrant. Used for treatment of hyperlipidaemia.
Clofibrate	Fibric acid derivative. Used for treatment of hyperlipidaemia.
Clopidogrel	A new anti-platelet (acts on ADP receptor) with action similar to ticlodipine. Used for angina, PTCA/S procedures and strokes. New studies show that it may be useful for unstable angina and myocardial infarction.
Digoxin	Digitalis. Used for the control of ventricular rate in atrial fibrillation, heart failure and PAF.
Dipyridamole	Antiplatelet. Used for prevention of thromboembolic disease, cardiac valvulaer replacement, and stenting.
Disopyramide	Class Ia anti-arrhythmic. Used for treatment of atrial and ventricular arrhythmias.
Dobutamine	Inotropic agent. Used for blood pressure support, and hypotension.
Dofetilide	Used for treatment of AF and restoration of normal cardiac rhythm.
Dopamine	Inotropic agent. Used for blood pressure support, hypotension, and renal vascular perfusion (low dose).
Enalapril	Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor. Used for treatment of hypertension, heart failure and post myocardial infarction remodelling.
Epinephrine	Vasopressor. Used for treatment of hypotension and shock, ventricular fibrillation, asystole, cardiac arrest, bradycardia, anaphylactic shock
Felodipine	Calcium Channel blocker (CCB). Used for treatment of hypertension, ischemic heart disease and angina.
Flecainide (Tambocor™)	Class Ic antiarrhythmic. Used for treatment of atrial and ventricular arrhythmias.
Furosemide	Loop diuretics. Used for treatment of hypertension and heart failure.
Heparin	Anticoagulant. Used for treatment of deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, and peripheral vessel embolism.
Heparin	Anticoagulant. Prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. Also used after PTCA/S.
Hydralazine	Direct vasodilator. Used for treatment of malignant hypertension, heart failure, pre-eclampsia, and eclampsia.
Ibutilide (Corvert®)	Class III antiarrhythmic. Preparation for acute conversion of atrial fibrillation or flutter.
Isosorbide dinitrate	Nitrate. Used for treatment of angina and ischemic heart disease.
Labetalo	Alpha and beta blocker. Used for treatment of hypertension, pheochromocytoma and dissecting aortic aneurysm.
Lidocaine	Class Ib anti-arrhythmic. Treatment of ventricular arrhythmic, ventricular fibrillation.
Lisinopril	Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor. Used for treatment of hypertension, heart failure and post myocardial infarction remodelling

Losartan (Cozaar®)	Ang II receptor antagonist. Used for treatment of hypertension, may also be used for heart failure
Lovastatin	HMGCoA reductase inhibitor. Used for treatment of hyperlipidemia.
Methyldopa	Alpha-blocker (central). Used for treatment of hypertension.
Metoprolol	Beta-1-selective blocker. Used for treatment of hypertension, ischemic heart disease and post myocardial infarction decrease in mortality.
Minoxidil	Direct vasodilator. Used for treatment of hypertension and heart failure.
Nifedipine	Calcium Channel Blocker. Used for treatment of hypertension, ischemic heart disease and angina.
Nimodipine	Calcium Channel Blocker. Used for treatment of hypertension, ischemic heart disease and angina.
Nitroglycerin	Direct vasodilator. Used for treatment of hypertension, heart failure and dissecting aorta aneurysm.
Pravastatin	HMGCoA reductase inhibitor. Used for treatment of hyperlipidemia.
Procainamide	Class Ia antiarrhythmic. Used for treatment of atrial and ventricular arrhythmias.
Propranolol	Beta-blocker. Used for treatment of hypertension, ischemic heart disease, angina, post myocardial infarction, and heart failure.
Protamine	Heparin antagonist. Reversal of heparin anticoagulation and treatment of overdose.
Simvastatin	HMGCoA reductase inhibitor. Used for treatment of hyperlipidemia.
Sotalol	Class II and III anti-arrhythmic. Used for treatment of supraventricular arrhythmia and ventricular arrhythmia.
Streptokinase	Thrombolytic. Used for treatment of acute myocardial infarction (onset of chest pain less than 12 hours) and pulmonary embolism.
Ticlopidine	Antiplatelet agent. Used for stroke prevention and thromboembolic disease, also used for PTCA and stenting procedure.
Urokinase	Thrombolytic. Used for treatment of acute myocardial infarction (onset of chest pain less than 12 hours) and pulmonary embolism.
Verapamil	Calcium Channel Blocker. Used for treatment of hypertension, angina and atrial arrhythmias.
Warfarin	Anticoagulant. Used for prophylaxis and treatment of thromboembolic disease, and pulmonary embolism.